

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month.....50
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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We are glad to see the State becoming more thoroughly aroused. We have borne and forbore with the enemy until at length he believed himself at liberty to use any means of attack he deemed proper; that tame, and submissive to our fate, our people could be trampled upon and degraded, nor ever rouse their spirit to resent it. A perjured and infamous traitor, forgetful of all the allegiance which his high office conferred upon him, turns his back upon those who befriended him, and counsels the destruction of the lives and property of those who had given him office and emolument. Now, at the head of a hostile army, he marches into our State and publishes an insolent proclamation. Let him have his answer from the bullets and the bayonets of Kentucky. Let every man as he raises his gun to his shoulder think of those whom he defends at home, and bid the bullet God speed to the heart of the traitor. In every charge let the rallying cry be for old Kentucky, "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." We have a double duty to perform, rendering more sacred than ever the cause in which we are engaged. Our nationality is to be preserved; the meteor flag that has flashed over a hundred bloody fields, must still be made to wave over the whole undivided country. A nation, grand in its spirit and progress, the awe and admiration of the world, must still continue its undeviating course from sea to sea and from continent to continent. It is the spirit and progress combined of the whole Caucasian race, and instinct with the vitality of full, warm-blooded youth. To aid in this now the duty of Kentucky; but it still has another duty, a part of this, and the most important. Our State is dishonored. The foot of the invader is upon her soil, and insulting proclamations are made by a traitor doubly died, insulting to the State. The high moral and Christian duty devolves upon us to drive his men off and punish him for the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he has been guilty. If we fail, our name is disgraced forever. Our fair city will be laid in ashes, and our families scattered to the four winds of heaven. Is every man's home and every man's fireside that is attacked, from the humble cot of the laborer to the wealthy home of the merchant. The bank, and the workshop, and the fields of flowing grain, and the farmer's house, will alike fall under the hand of the invader.

Kentuckians, arise! Now is the time. Now or never is the hour to rise and repel the invader. Enlist under any commander you prefer, but at all events enlist.

Gen. Buckner has forwarded another letter, which should be called another "proclamation." It is addressed to Mr. Guthrie, and in the coolest and most insolent manner in the world, after burning the bridges, informs him that his object is to reopen the road, stopped by the President of the United States, and asks Mr. Guthrie to act as President of the road. If he will not, he threatens that he will place it in the hands of stockholders in the counties he has seized.

Yes, he will place it in the hands of stockholders, as he did the wheat belonging to Messrs. Smith & Craddock—steal it and send it away. He will have it as he did the knives, forks, spoons and tin cups of the citizens about Bowlinggreen.

He has destroyed the road, torn up the bridges, stolen the rolling stock, and made it absolutely impossible for any train to pass over it. He has stolen the property of individuals passing down the road, and confined their persons, and now, with unparalleled insolence, he tells Mr. Guthrie that he is willing to allow him to continue the management.

"Will you walk into my parlor? Says the spider to the fly?" If Mr. Guthrie were to accept this traitor's offer, and, in discharge of his duty as President, attempt to pass over the road, does not every one know that he would close his journey in Richmond jail? It is another shameful, yet characteristic, piece of hypocritical treachery. The disunionists in those counties which he has seized do not own enough stock to build five miles of road. Doubtless Buckner will pick up some men of straw. There is no doubt he will use the road as far as possible as a means of conveyance to bring his traitor troops here to sack the city of Louisville, lay waste the fields of Kentucky, and drive her, deprived of her State sovereignty, ravished, dishonored and disgraced, among her sister States.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is now in our city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

"To Southern Rights Men."—We learn that there is a great deal of alarm and serious misapprehension among some Southern Rights men, lest the government should take some active steps against them. It is due to the government, and to them, to make it positively and definitely known that there is no intention whatever of interfering with any Southern Rights man for holding or expressing opinions. They are as free to do that as at any time. The action of the government is directed solely against those who, in such a time of peril, give aid and comfort to the enemy—such as make themselves conspicuous as active promoters of domestic war, either in the State or with other States.

We are aware that there are, or were, many in our city, who were not only bitter in denunciation of Union men, but have absolutely contributed their means and their influence to furnish men and means to the rebels, to be used against the government. It is against such as these that the action of the authorities is directed, and it will, with completeness, continue in its course. As to any apprehensions by others, it is utterly groundless. Private citizens are as safe as they ever were in the palmiest days of peace.

We have heard of a number of excellent citizens who labor under this misapprehension, and also a number of others who claim to be under alarm, the latter of whom had as well understand the government would not pay their board at Fort Lafayette, or anywhere else, if their tongues wagged treason unceasingly for a whole life time. Political opinions can be as freely entertained as ever, but there it must end. No overt act against the government can, or will be, permitted.

General Buckner is showing his infamous character in its usual shape. He has been devastating all along his route in a manner perfectly consistent with his previous acts in destroying bridges and other private property. Messrs. Smith & Craddock, of Hart county, had one thousand bags of wheat. Immediately upon the arrival of General Buckner, he seized this wheat, and shipped it to Camp Boone, upon the ground that Craddock was a "Union" man. The same denunciation goes on everywhere. A scoundrel points out any one as in favor of the Union, and immediately another treacherous scoundrel turns his force upon him, and every bit of his property is seized, down to tin cups, and his family turned adrift, while those whose duty it was to provide for them are arrested and imprisoned. Does Louisville wish to submit to the same outrage? This is the way in which he will not interfere with the "political opinions" of any one.

It will be seen from our paper that Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation urging the citizens to preserve peace among themselves, and to allow no political differences to engage them in quarrels. These resolutions, voted for by both parties, will meet the approbation of all parties, and we trust, will be acted upon. They are, as we have said before, peace resolutions of the right spirit. No good is ever effected by engaging in neighborhood hostilities, guerilla warfare, or introducing a system of private murders as cowardly as if they were done by a savage. Let us have as much peace as possible among ourselves, and if any one feels like let him risk his life in the open field, where his death will be an honorable close to life, and not die in disgrace in brutal quarrel.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY NEAR THE MOUTH OF SALT RIVER.—ATTEMPT TO HANG A UNION MAN.—A letter from a lady, to her sister in this city, yesterday morning, from West Point, says: "Times are awful here. They expected a fight last night, and everybody left. The Captain of one of the companies wanted me and the children to come to the boat, but I preferred to go over to Indiana. I returned this morning. Hugh Curry's Company, and those that left West Point, have gone to Garnettsville, and raised a company to fight against us here. The soldiers arrived here just in time to save Tom's (her husband's) life. C. P. and J. S. and some others had planned to hang Tom last Saturday night. The ferryboat has just arrived from Louisville with soldiers and pieces of cannon. They make Tom stay on the boat at night."

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Colonel Sanders D. Bruce, as gallant a soldier and as loyal a gentleman as we have in our State, has nearly filled up another new regiment for the service of the United States. We learn that Charles S. Hanson is to be the Lieutenant Colonel and B. F. Buckner as Major. Five companies are ready to go into camp to-day or to-morrow, and two or three are nearly filled in Clarke county. The chivalrous sons of Kentucky who reside in the contiguous counties will, we are confident, respond promptly to the call of their country, especially when it is promulgated by one so universally known and respected as Col. Bruce.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 24th, says General Mitchell assumed command of the Department of Ohio yesterday, and issued his first order for the furnishing of transportation and subsistence to the guard having charge of the prisoners recently brought from Virginia.

A correspondent writing us from Crab Orchard, under date of the 22d, says: "We have some soldiers with us this evening from Barbourville and Tennessee, among whom is the young man Upon, who had the honor of killing the rebel Colonel in the battle at Barbourville. They are on their way to Camp Dick Robinson."

In consequence of the invasion from East Tennessee, many persons are leaving the mountains, and intend to return as soon as they can get arms and aid to expel the invaders. I believe the greater part of the Southern Rights men denounce and disapprove of the invasion by Tennessee."

NEW REGIMENT AT CAMP JO. HOLT.—John W. Ray, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is authorized by Governor O. P. Morton to raise a regiment for the defense of Kentucky, to rendezvous at Camp Jo. Holt. We trust that our gallant neighbors will cheerfully respond to the call. Captains of companies will report to John W. Ray, at Jeffersonville, immediately, when they will be provided with quarters in the famous camp lately occupied by Colonel Rousseau. Several companies are already reported, and the regiment is rapidly filling up.

A CAMP NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.—We learn by passengers who came on the train from Frankfort, that a camp has been established near that place, and that several hundred soldiers from Camp Dick Robinson took quarters there on the night of the 23d inst. This is highly proper. We are satisfied that such a camp at the State Capital, in the midst of such times, is greatly needed to insure the safety of the State archives.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that Lieut. Timoney issues a call for recruits to the regular army. Under the new regulations, the very best opportunities are afforded to the privates, as one third of the officers are to be selected from the ranks. To a sprightly, intelligent soldier such promotion is almost certain, and they are sure of a livelihood. The present system, recently adopted, is the same as that of the French, who are the best soldiers in the world. Come forward and enlist.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—Colonel L. B. Grigsby, of Clarke county, is authorized to raise a regiment of infantry in the Ninth District, to serve under General Anderson. Rally, Kentuckians! Let us hear a shout from the mountains that will strike terror to the hearts of the foul invader. Colonel Grigsby is a gallant gentleman, and will make a popular officer, as well as an efficient one, and is a native-born Kentuckian. Now is the time to form a crack regiment.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from 330 towns and plantations foot up as follows: John W. Dana.....17,182
Charles D. Jameson.....19,111
Israel Washburne, Jr.....51,850
Governor Washburne's majority in these towns is 15,557. Last year it was 15,614. Jameson and Dana are Democrats, the party having split up in its Convention.

Richard T. Jacob, Esq., has authority to raise a regiment of infantry. His headquarters will be near Westport, in Oldham county. Mr. Jacob is the present member of the Legislature from Oldham, and can be addressed at Frankfort. No truer man lives in the State. Hundreds will rally around him in defense of the country.

Col. Hecker's Illinois regiment reached our city yesterday, and proceeded to the headquarters of General Anderson. Later in the afternoon they arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where thousands of citizens had assembled to greet them.

The Tuscarora was launched at Philadelphia navy yard in forty-three days from the day the keel was laid. The keel of a large side-wheel steamer has just been laid in the same yard, and the vessel is to be launched within seventy days.

That gallant and chivalric gentleman, Dr. Eihelbert Dudley, of Lexington, has been authorized to raise a regiment. Let the Eighth District come out in force. He will be the Bayard of the profession.

For seducing a girl of tender age, Robert Edwards, a farmer in Greenfield, Mich., has been compelled to pay \$1,550. The jury at first made it \$5,000, but he persuaded them into a reduction.

Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, who was claimed by the secessionists with considerable flourish, is remaining quietly at home on his farm, with no intention of joining the rebel forces.

The Union nominee for Governor, N. P. Baker, in Iowa, has withdrawn from the canvass. This leaves but two candidates—Governor Kirkwood, Republican, and Mr. Mason, Democrat.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has returned to Washington, and proposes to enter the army immediately under General McClellan.

Artemus Ward (Chas. F. Brown), en route from Detroit to Buffalo, was entered on the manifest of the steamboat Metropolitan as freight!

PUBLIC HUMILIATION.—Next Thursday is the National Fast Day, ordained by the President of the United States.

THE FIGHT AT BARBOURVILLE.

We find in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 24th instant the following letter, giving the particulars of the fight at Barbourville, some mention of which we made a day or two ago:

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1861.
Dear Friend: This morning and during the night the boys engaged in the fight at Barbourville Bridge came here and gave a full account of the fight. It is as follows: The evening before last about fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. Anderson's tan yard. The citizens anticipated their coming, and tore up the pincushions from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the Seceshers fired at them; they returned the fire, wounding three. None of our men were hurt. The cavalry scampered off. They watched the bridge all night; there was a fog in the morning, and about daylight the cavalry returned, three hundred in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge; the fight commenced; the cavalry were supported by their whole force, consisting of three thousand infantry; the Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although only twenty one of the Home Guard stood the fire, they say they could easily have kept them in check at the bridge, but they went back, crossed the gut back about one-fourth of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon their rear, by the street where Sawyer's office stands, and upon the rear of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through Rich. Tuggle's corn field, and made their escape; one was shot through the ear and one through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed was about thirty, they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Colonel Rains, the commander of the rebel forces, is certainly killed; one Captain and one Lieutenant; the privates are guessed at. They drove a wagon down, loaded it with their dead, and the blood was strewn all along the road, from the wagon, for miles. This is the best fight of the war. One hundred more men, who would have fought like this glorious little band of twenty-one, would have whipped this army of three thousand three hundred. We ascertained their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. Pogue's house was thick with men, six deep, for one half mile.

When they took possession of the town they destroyed a great amount of property and last night they were reveling upon the spoils of victory, and one hundred men could have drove them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight; they had been informed that there were six hundred troops in Barbourville; fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt—this Colonel Bottles said openly, after taking Barbourville; next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson. Men, women, negroes, are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. Pearl was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to day for Mrs. Baugh's.

Our country is in great confusion; Home Guards are mustering in great numbers all over the country. If we had the ammunition we would whip them certain. We have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson, or anywhere else. Our situation is desperate indeed, but we have to abide our fate. The whole country is greatly depressed, and one universal desire for a conflict prevails. If we ever get in fix, and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled and disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and Magoffin? It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels? What will become of us God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky.

He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once, if they had a chance; that they are tired of secession, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender, which I have no doubt is true. I wish I had control of Camp Robinson ten days. I would drive them beyond Cumberland Gap.

I will give you the names of our men, as far as I can recollect, who fought so gallantly: W. B. Anderson, T. G. Pitzer, T. G. Baughman, John H. Baughman, the two Amis boys, two Garberts, Berry Deatheridge, Dick Herndon, R. J. Tuggle, and two boys whose names I do not now recollect. One fired four shots, and they say he killed four men, and the other two—they are brothers.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
LAGRANGE, KY., Sept. 20, 1861.
MESSRS. HANSEN, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: The doctrine of a "higher law" has not been confined apparently to our friends of the North. In 1859 we had an exhibition of it in South Carolina (that model State), in the acquittal of the crew of the Echo, tried for piracy, under the act of Congress passed in 1820. These cases were tried and verdicts rendered in Charleston. The evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the defendants; they had violated the law; were taken in the very act; yet they were acquitted. Now, upon what grounds could the jury have based their verdicts in these cases? Upon no other than that the law, in their opinion, was unconstitutional. Their actions were based upon their individual opinions as to what should, and what should not, be the law, without regard to the important question which they were sworn to try—"are the defendants guilty, as charged in the indictments?" This was no other than a practical demonstration of the "higher law" doctrine. I say, accustom the people to disregard the laws of the United States; bring jurists to believe that when in the United States Court room they can decide what the law is, and what it should be, and what will be the consequences? They will begin to disregard State laws as is now upon us North and South.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Headquarters Central Division of Kentucky.
BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Sept. 18, 1861.
Hon. James Guthrie, President Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:
SIR: It is my purpose to re-open the traffic, which has been recently suspended by direction of the President of the United States, on such portions of the Louisville and Nashville Railway as may be under the control of the forces under my command; and also to re-establish the running of the regular passenger trains. The counties through which this railway passes are largely interested in its stock, and are charged with heavy burdens to pay the interest on the debts which they have contracted in the construction of the road. The cessation of this traffic, under the orders of the President, was an act of injustice to the people, who were already sufficiently taxed; for it deprived the citizens of these counties of the very means relied upon to pay the largely increased taxation demanded by the policy of the Government. As far as rests in my power, I propose to secure to the people of these counties their just rights in this respect, by permitting the traffic on the road to continue, as it existed before the illegal interference of the President.

With this view I have possessed myself of a considerable portion of the rolling stock of the road, and now propose to you that, as President of the Company, you continue the management of the portion of the road within the limits of the influence of the forces under my command, and conduct it, as before the existence of the war, in the interest of the people who are interested in its stock. I propose that you continue your agents and employees, with the single restriction, that they shall be men who are not inimical to the interests of the people of these counties, and that the stockholders shall enjoy all the benefits to which their railroad charter entitles them. In order to secure the rights of the stockholders, I have directed an account to be kept of the earnings and expenses of the road, including the amount to which the company will be entitled for transporting troops under my orders. This account will be rendered to you and the balance paid over, on the single condition that it shall be applied to the purposes contemplated by the charter. If this proposition should be declined, I propose transferring the rolling stock to such agents as may be appointed by the counties through which the road passes. This will insure an equitable distribution of the property of the road in the interest of the stockholders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. DUCKNER,
Brig. Gen. C. S. Army.

Lorenzo Dow once closed a discourse with the following language, which is as singular for its quaintness as practical in its advice: "I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and devote your time to morality and money making. Then let your home be provided with such necessities and comforts as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, and benevolence, bread, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling. When all the joy, the peace and bliss this earth can afford, shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

The Government has done everything and neglected nothing to avoid this war.—Senator Douglas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

Headquarters of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky, September 23, 1861.
When Mr. Baxter presented the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That we cordially approve of the appointment by General Robert Anderson of Henry Dent, Esq., as Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville, and that we will fully co-operate with him with all means in our power, in the efforts of the General Government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky in securing the welfare of the city of Louisville.

The following resolution, also presented by Mr. Baxter, was adopted:
Resolved by the General Council, That his Honor the Mayor issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military duty.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution allowing the Provost Marshal the use of the room of the Common Council, at any time, so that it does not interfere with the meetings of the Council, which was adopted.

The special business having been finished, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, September 26, 1861, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CIDER.—Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, has recently published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which, the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk, pleasant taste which is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it one quart of an ounce of sulphate of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few minutes, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider, better than what is called champagne wine.

Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, was the first to use the sulphate of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate, into which the sulphuric acid is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid, is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel.

The writer has cider prepared in this way two years since, which has remained unchanged, and is now a beverage of unsurpassed excellence. The sulphate of lime, not the sulphates, must be used.

A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. Johns, N. B., where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor:

"Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?"
Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible, because a part of your Church have fallen from grace?"
The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861.

Pursuant to a call from his Honor the Mayor, the following members appeared and took their seats, viz: Mr. President Campbell and Messrs. Tryman, Ronald, Baxter, Lightburn, Wood, Welman, Overall, Tucker, Gregory, Caruth, Story, Irvine, Rubel, and Caldwell.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with. The following communication was received from the Mayor, which was read:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:
GENTLEMEN: The object of my calling you together at this time is to lay before you a communication from General Robert Anderson, which I herewith transmit, announcing the appointment of Henry Dent as Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville. The duties of the Provost Marshal are for the protection of the city and the maintenance of good order in the community. In order the more effectually to secure these desirable ends, it is necessary that the General Council shall take some action, and I feel every confidence that you will cheerfully do all in your power to promote the aims of Gen. Anderson that are directed to the welfare of the city, and through that of the country. It will require but little legislation on your part to enable the Provost Marshal to perform his duties energetically and efficiently, by which the peace of the city will most certainly be preserved.

Very respectfully,
J. M. DUFFIN, Mayor.

Accompanied by the following communication from Gen. Robert Anderson:
To the Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:
GENTLEMEN: I have this day appointed Henry Dent Provost Marshal of this city, and have instructed him to call into service and organize a police force sufficient for the protection of the persons and property of its citizens.

I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that you will, in behalf of the Government, co-operate with Mr. Dent in carrying out its provisions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
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Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

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Market and Jefferson.

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

The following from Gen. Anderson will quiet some unnecessary alarm that has existed here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT
OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 24, 1861.

The commanding General, understanding that apprehension is entertained by citizens of this State who have hitherto been in opposition to the policy now adopted by the State, hereby gives notice that no Kentuckian shall be arrested who remains at home attending to his business and does not take part, either by action or speech, against the authority of the General or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with, or give aid or assistance to, those who have chosen to carry themselves against us as our enemies.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com.

Police Proceedings.

TUESDAY, September 24.
DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND DRUNKENNESS. M. E. DOORMAN, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the Emperor of the Russians, and as rich as Ceresus, was brought before the Court on the above charges. He was held to bail in the sum of \$100 for one month. Cave.

JAMES NEWELL—held to bail in \$100 for two months.

MIKE FLANNIGAN—\$200 for three months.

MARTIN SHERLY—\$200 for three months.

CATHERINE HANLAN—\$100 for two months.

PEACE WARRANTS.—Commonwealth by Jacob Lief vs. M. Vogel; own bond in \$200 for three months.

COMMONWEALTH by Barbara Muman vs. Eva Stringer, Catherine Schaefer and John Schaefer; own bonds in \$300 for six months.

EVA STRINGER vs. Alois Stringer; same bail and bond.

STABBING.—James Hendricks was arrested for cutting Wm. Sullivan; case continued till to-morrow.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Eliza Ann Todd vs. Mary Crear; case continued.

ELIZABETH RANKIN vs. Mary Rodeman; own bond to appear and case continued.

STEALING.—John, a slave of Elijah Sutton, was arrested on the charge of stealing \$34; case continued, and an attachment issued for witness.

RELEASED.—A New York soldier, with a very peculiar and unique uniform, was arrested, but no charge being preferred against him, he was released.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO EDDIE BAUER.—Our amusement-loving citizens must not forget that our young friend "Eddie" has a benefit on Friday night, at the "Varieties, Mozart Hall," and that the best pianist we have heard for years (Heller) will give us his celebrated fantasia, *Dixie*. S. Duffield will both sing and act, and Boutwell, McCann, and Welsh Edwards will also assist in the musical olio; independent of which Mrs. Welsh Edwards, the Misses Endress, Mr. Claude Hamilton, and Wood Benson will appear and render their utmost assistance.

The ticket office for the reservation of seats will be opened at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and we would advise an early application, as we feel confident they will be in great demand.

The Citizens' Subsistence Committee return their thanks to the ladies and others for their liberal contribution of edibles on yesterday for the soldiers, and would state that they require no more at present. Due notice will be given in the papers.

W. H. GODDARD, Chairman.

DETENTION OF THE TRAIN ON THE FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—The morning train did not reach our city till half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. Its detention was caused by the use of the train in the night to convey troops from Camp Dick Robinson to Frankfort. Not leaving at the usual hour, of course it was later reaching our city.

A number of gentlemen from the country are actively enrolling themselves in the various regiments now being formed in and around the city. Camp Sherman and Camp Anderson are getting along finely.

We respectfully suggest to those in search of arms or contraband goods that they treat with becoming respect and decorum ladies and all others whom they may encounter in the discharge of their duty.

Abridge and Jesse, two secessionists, were captured by a squad of the First Ward Home Guard under Lieutenant J. Weatherford.

Lieutenant Krenwitz, Company A, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, was to have left for Paducah last evening.

See fourth page for Legislative proceedings and other interesting matter.

HECKER'S CELEBRATED REGIMENT.—The enthusiastic reception given to this regiment yesterday by the citizens of Louisville showed that Hecker and his noble band had been heard of before their arrival here. The streets were thronged with ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to get a sight of the renowned European republican leader who shook the thrones of dynasties for awhile as if they had been play-things. There was great solicitude, too, to see the regiment that had carried terror into the hearts of Missouri secessionists wherever it moved. And the public curiosity was amply gratified. Hecker is a noble specimen of military power. He is a thorough soldier, and possesses powers of fascination for his soldiery that were never surpassed. He reminded us, as we saw yesterday the devotion of his command to him, of the descriptions given by European writers of the power of the Hettman Platoff over the Scythian hosts he led across Europe to a bivouac in Paris. Hecker's powers of oratory are of a high order, and his merits as a soldier are scarcely surpassed in the service. He and his regiment will fill a full trumpet note in Kentucky. They hurried off to General Sherman's command yesterday, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people of Louisville, which were returned with interest by the delighted regiment. They seemed at a loss for words to express their gratitude to the people of Louisville for the cheering and substantial welcome they received. The people of this city are investing capital at a large interest, in their expenditures in providing for the comforts of the troops passing through the city. It was charming to hear the soldiers of Hecker's regiment expressing themselves upon the subject of the Union. Many of the regiment have seen a great deal of military service, but they seemed to think, in their language of yesterday, that the war for the American Union is the only cause worth fighting for—the only one worth dying for. We saw some young persons, whose ages ranged from seventeen to twenty-two years, but they showed a knowledge of the history of the union of these States, and of the inestimable value of it, that was really astonishing.

We have had a talk with an officer of the Home Guard who came in last evening from the camp near Elizabethtown. He gives a very cheering account of our boys. They are in good health and fine spirits, and though many of them were well drilled before they went away, they are kept to their work, and are improving every day. We most heartily wish them all good luck, and we know we but echo their wishes when we say we hope they may have a chance to take one shot at those arch traitors, Buckner and Duncan, before they come home.

It is understood that Mr. Speed has accepted the office tendered him as Paymaster in the army, and thereby vacated his seat as Alderman from the Seventh ward, the charter making it incompatible for one holding office under the Government to be a member of the Council. An election will be held at an early day. We are requested by citizens of the ward to call upon Mr. Fred. Kaye, as a reliable Union man, and, besides, perhaps better posted in city affairs than any other, to become a candidate for the place.

THEATRE.—We understand that the Louisville Theatre will be opened for the regular fall and winter season on Monday next. A very excellent company has been engaged, and the admirers of the drama will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Laws, the former favorite in "old woman," is engaged. All the stars of any note in the country will appear in due succession.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Col. Manson, of the Tenth Regiment, says the New Albany Ledger, arrived in that city yesterday morning to join his regiment now in Kentucky. In riding a spirited horse rapidly in order to get to the ferryboat, the animal slipped and fell on the flagging at the intersection of Pearl and Main streets, throwing Col. Manson and dislocating his wrist, and, it is feared, breaking some of the bones. The injury was very painful, but the gallant Colonel, after having it dressed, proceeded to join his command.

NOTICE.—There was a meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward, last night, to organize companies for the Home Guard, for city defense. The meeting adjourned to meet again, to perfect the organization, on Thursday night at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance of all Union men is desired, at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets.

On Monday night Capt. Watkins' company, at camp near Rolling Fork, arrested a slave who belonged to Mr. Troutman. The negro was a runaway, and had been at large six months. The negro was reported to Col. Johnson, who very properly returned him to his owner.

John W. Ray, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is authorized by Gov. Morton to raise a regiment immediately, to rendezvous at Camp Joe. Holt, and will be for service in Kentucky.

Thursday, the 26th inst., being the day appointed by the President for fasting, humiliation and prayer, will be observed in the Chestnut street Presbyterian church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A secret meeting of the police force of the city was held last night, but we could learn nothing definite in regard to their action.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL.
FRANKFORT, Sept. 24, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: I am again in the Capital, and in the bustle and hurry of an excited crowd. From beneath my window rises now and then a delicate scent of the good things destined for dinner. In the yard, innocent chickens, unassuming ducks, and that much abused web-footed fowl, strut in happy ignorance of the morrow. If there are any of those tens of thousands of readers of your paper (and by that their taste is evidenced) ever come to Frankfort, let them give conclusive proof of their appreciation of the good things of life by stopping for a while with Watson.

Last evening when I arrived in this burgh, I was saluted by news most astounding: that Buckner was within one mile of Rousesau with 75,000 men; that Humphrey Marshall, King of Owen, believing that this Legislature, not appreciating his Majesty, and otherwise believing, and for good cause, that they rather entertained a contempt of his highness, had determined to sack, burn and pillage the town of Frankfort, and scarcely a man that had a quarter but what trembled for the same.

Oh, mighty Humphrey! Thou man of grandeur, who was wont to lead the friends of thy country to such noble victories, how great has been thy fall, and what a blessing you did not fall on your face.

It seems that about six o'clock a gentleman came from Owen, bearing the news that your "fat friend," with eight hundred men, was preparing to attack Frankfort; that they were gathered at Owen and Liberty, and that armed men might be seen on nearly every road leading towards these places of rendezvous. The people were rather inclined to give truth to the report, not only on account of the respectability of the parties bringing the intelligence, but from the fact that M. J. L. Ryan, G. Wash. Ewing, and Geo. W. Silvertooth having been arrested, it was thought that Humphrey would attempt to get some of the prominent members of the Legislature, Union men; that there might be a proposition to exchange prisoners. I do not know, and have no means of ascertaining, on what charge these gentlemen were detained. There has been scarcely a day passed since the organization of the Legislature that I have not seen, and been with, Mr. Ryan, and I cannot think he would resort to any act of a treasonable character; but if he did, he is too honorable to counsel such an act covertly.

You saw by yesterday's proceedings that a committee, consisting of Mr. Read, of the Senate, John B. Huston and John Elliott, from the House, were sent last evening to inquire and report by what authority, and under what process, and for what cause or causes they are held in custody. This committee will report by Thursday.

Last evening, in the midst of the juvenile panic created by the news of Marshall's coming, some gentlemen telegraphed to Bramlette, at Lexington, and at twelve o'clock last night four hundred and fifty secession coolers, borne by two men, came down on the train. They were quartered at Odd Fellows' Hall, the courthouse, and in the ball room of the Capital Hotel.

There are four companies from Bramlette's Regiment, commanded by the Colonel himself and Maj. Buford. The companies are Captains Dunn's, Barnett's, Rousseau's, and Hewitt's. There are also two companies of Home Guards—Capt. Cochran's and Capt. Price's. They are under the command of Col. Athbert Dudley. They are a fine-looking set of soldiers, who feel that if their country needs their lives it were glory enough to die in such a cause. Two of the companies of Bramlette's Regiment are bivouacked in the Capitol yard.

A motion was made in the House this morning to dispense with the rules to permit the introduction of a resolution inquiring under what authority Gov. Morehead and Barr, the Agent for the Associate Press (Southern) are held in custody. The House refused to suspend the rules. A great many private bills were passed. Among others was one appropriating \$25,000 to the Western Lunatic Asylum. It was made the special order for eleven to-morrow. While it is true of the scarcity of funds, and the consequent necessity for this Legislature to be extremely economical, to gether with many objections which may be founded to the place where this Asylum is being erected, yet for such purpose as protecting the unfortunate class of persons whom the erection and suitably furnishing of this house would benefit it behooves members and the people of the State to give all the possible aid in their power. I understand the Eastern Asylum is also needing some money to make it comfortable, and place it in such a condition as not only to be an asylum for the afflicted class, but a benefit to them. This subject should be carefully studied, for if ever there was a time when these poor unfortunates should be provided for, it is now.

Mr. Heady called up the military bill reported this morning by the Committee on Military Affairs. You will see it in your regular proceedings. It was made the special order for this evening.

Yours, &c.

TO ALL UNION-LOVING CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY!—Mr. Charles S. Robards is hereby appointed receiver of all contributions which you may feel disposed to contribute to the Louisville Provision Committee, for the purpose of feeding the soldiers who are passing through our city to defend our homes, families, and State. All who send anything will please put their name on the articles, and send to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot.

W. H. GODDARD,
Chairman of Committee.

All of the Home Guard belonging to the Second or Eastern Regiment, not on duty, and now in the city, will report to me at the tobacco warehouse, on Preston street, between Washington and Franklin, Wednesday night, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

J. RUSSELL HAMILTON,
Colonel Commanding.

Sept. 24, 1861.
WANTED—Some twenty men for the United States service; \$100 bounty, 100 acres of land, and pay half in advance. Apply on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Non-commissioned officers elected by the company.

GEORGE B. BAUM,
Capt. Light Infantry U. S. A.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Garrard county, at Lancaster, (men of all parties participating,) on Monday, the 23d day of September, 1861, Dr. Jennings Price was called to the chair, who, in a brief and appropriate manner, expressed the object of the meeting to be to express the views of the people of Garrard county on the impending difficulties of the times.

John H. Smith was appointed Secretary; after which the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, to-wit: John Z. Leare, Edward M. Leare, E. D. Kennedy, Seymour Hopper, Joshua Dann, H. F. Smith, Joshua F. Burdett, Benjamin F. Robinson and Samuel Lusk, who, after retiring some time, brought in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so long as there is a vestige of an invading foe on our soil, we will forget all former political difference of opinions, and unite as one man in defence of each other, our families, and our homes.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, our country and our God; that we will expel from our beloved State the invaders of our soil, or perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That we regard the invasion of Kentucky by Tennessee and the Confederate States as wanton and wicked, and without pretext or palliation; and we pledge our property, lives and sacred honor that we will wage an exterminating war on the invaders of our soil, and all who may aid them in their wicked and treasonable purposes, until the last invader shall have left our sacred soil.

Which resolutions were submitted and unanimously approved of by the meeting. It was moved and seconded that these resolutions be published in every paper in this State.

Dr. JENNINGS PRICE, Pres.

JOHN H. SMITH, Sec.

Proclamation.

Having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, I hereby make proclamation of the fact, and that I want four hundred stout, able-bodied men for infantry, and one hundred of a like kind for cavalry, to act as a police force for the city.

My headquarters are at the Mayor's Office, where I will receive such as are willing to enter the service, and inform them of the pay. HENRY DEXTER,
Provost Marshal of City of Louisville.

Capt. Jesse Hammond brought to the Louisville jail, yesterday evening, from the Lebanon Junction, the following prisoners: J. W. Roberts, W. E. Wright, F. H. G. Clayton, B. Florence, J. F. McPeet, S. H. Wooldridge, G. P. Pury, and Joseph Bark. We understand two of the above prisoners are Captains and the remainder privates in the rebel army. They will be tried to-day, before the proper military authorities, on the charge of high treason.

NOTICE.—The members of the First Ward Home Guard who have the courage to discharge their duty as soldiers, are hereby commanded to report themselves at my headquarters at Camp Andy Johnson, two miles south of Boston, on the Lebanon branch Railroad. I shall expect every uniformed member to come at once. J. D. ORLIE,
Captain.

SECOND WARD.—The late members of the Hamilton Home Guards will meet at T. Harris' brass foundry, on Market street, between Jackson and Preston, to-morrow, Tuesday, evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing for home protection. Any good Union men wishing to join them will please come and enroll their names.

RAISE CHANCE FOR PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a few more able-bodied men to act as a Special Police under Provost Marshal Henry Dent. Pay, \$20 per month and found. All persons must apply before 12 o'clock to be mustered into service. Apply at No. 319 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at C. S. Cooper's.

Young men desirous of joining a cavalry regiment, attached to Gen. Reussseau's Brigade, under the command of Col. Boards, can obtain information by applying at their headquarters at Elizabethtown. Expenses free.

Our city and country merchants wishing to buy their fall stock of goods will find an excellent stock at L. Kahn & Co's, where, this morning, they will have public sale of a large line of domestic dry goods, etc. It will pay any one to attend the sale.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—Our readers will bear in mind that the President has recommended that to-morrow, 26th inst., be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer. We presume the day will be generally observed.

This afternoon a company of eighty-four men, armed with Sharp's rifles (five shooters and sword bayonets), came down on the Frankfort train. They will at once proceed to camp at Muldrough's Hill.

The Police force, under Provost Marshal Dent, is rapidly filling up. The inducements offered are sufficient to induce competent men to enroll their names on his books.

We learn that forty-four boxes of guns, directed to "T. H. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky., via Nashville, Tenn.," were sent to this city yesterday by Gen. Rousseau. They were placed in the courthouse for safe keeping.

The City Council of New Albany made an appropriation on Wednesday of \$2,500 for the purpose of uniforming five hundred men.

The Citizens' Subsistence Committee will thankfully receive tobacco and cigars to-day. W. H. GODDARD, Chm'n.

Mayor's Proclamation.

Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.
H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.

THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved Sept. 23d, 1861.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville discontinue business at the hour of four o'clock P. M. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.
se24 d2w

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. H. HOSKETT'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger under a painful existence under this deadly taint, and do nothing but gnaw their nails, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. se21 d6

The Editor

Or the Nicholasville (Jesseman county, Ky.) Democrat, in its issue of June 27, 1857:

"Dr. H. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great benefits he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. M. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCALK & CO. See advertisement in another column. se24 d6

TO UNION MEN.

CONSIGN ARMS OF VARIOUS SIZES CAN BE purchased at reasonable prices, and in any quantity at the Custom House. se21 d7

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY WILL BE closed on Thursday, the 26th inst., in order to give the teachers and pupils an opportunity to observe the day in conformity to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

se25 G. W. MORRIS, Pres't.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF R. W. MARSHNER & SON, IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent R. W. Marshner retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 415 Market street, by the senior partner.

se23 d6 R. W. MARSHNER, R. G. MARSHNER.

MR. WASTELL

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES OF Louisville that he will open his Academy on Saturday, the 29th. Terms—\$10 per quarter, payable in advance.

Address M. A. C. at this office. se24 d1w MR. WASTELL

Wanted.

A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN give good recommendation, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work.

Address M. A. C. at this office. se24 d1w

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO MAKE shipments of goods will receive any attention in the Surveyor's office, unless the accompanying bills or invoices be extended and the aggregate amount shown on footling up, nor unless the number of packages be given.

se25 CHAS. R. OYTON, Surveyor, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

NO GOODS, WARES, OR MERCHANDISE, WILL be allowed to leave the city by any mode of conveyance, without a permit from the Surveyor of the Port.

se24 d1 CHAS. R. OYTON, Surveyor, &c.

To Commissaries and Sutlers.

ARMY BREAD.

WE WILL MAKE CONTRACTS TO SUPPLY ANY quantity of HARD BREAD of the highest quality.

se24 d1 SAMUEL CLOON & CO.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 4:10 P. M. No other change for the present will be made in the time-table.

se25 RANLY GILL, Sup't.

NOTICE.

TO GOVERNMENT RECRUITING AGENTS, AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGNS:

PLANK PASSES, TO BE ISSUED TO U. S. TROOPS transported over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, will be issued to the undersigned, at the Railroad Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets.

se25 d1f GEO. T. SPILLMAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

AT CRAIG'S.

ARMY HATS! ARMY CAPS!

Officers' Full Trimmed Dress Hats!

OFFICERS' FATIGUE CAPS!

Hats & Caps for Infantry, Cavalry & Artillery!

GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL HATS AND CAPS FOR PRIVATES.

ALL THE ABOVE AND EVERYTHING IN THE HAT AND CAP LINE, on hand and made to order.

se25 d6n A. CRAIG.

U. S. ARMY.

\$100 BOUNTY!

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

500 MEN FOR ACTIVE SERVICE—PAY FROM \$13 to \$21 per month—to go into a regiment of 400 men. This regiment is quartered at Newport, Arkansas, where recruits will be drilled under competent and experienced officers.

This regiment has twenty-four companies; each company has five sergeants, and eight corporals. The following inducements are offered:

Pay Sergeants.....from \$17 to \$24 per month.
Corporals....." 13 " " "

Privates....." 13 " " "

CLOTHING—An ample supply; and money is paid for that portion of the allowance not drawn by the soldier. Subsistence from the day of enlistment. A generous ration is allowed and provided. Men desirous of serving their country will find it to their advantage to enlist in the regular army, as a late act of Congress provides that one-third of the officers hereafter, are to be promoted from the ranks.

For further information, apply at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 230 Jefferson street, north side, between Second and Third.

se21 n61f E. McBRIDE, Tinsmith, 1st Lieut., 10th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 6:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 6:40 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.
Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.
Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 5:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 6:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my mill, and added new machinery for making fine

Daily Democrat

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24, 1861.

IN SENATE.

A bill further to protect the rights of married women. Consideration postponed until December 8th.

The following House bills were laid over for the present:

A bill to prohibit the intermarriage of first cousins.

A bill to charter the Southern Planters' Machine Company.

A bill to amend the registration laws.

Mr. McHenry had leave to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Pennebaker—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. [Allows the Bank to be removed from Bowlinggreen to Louisville, a majority of the stockholders, in amount, consenting.] Passed.

An act to amend the law of devisees, bequests, descent, and distribution was taken up and postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And then the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Military Board to the resolution of the House, in relation to the powder in the custody of Mr. Peyton, one of the Board, made a report which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. G. M. Thomas—Bill for the benefit of James L. Garland, late sheriff of Lewis county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Michael Moore, of Lewis county.

Mr. Cooper—A bill to amend the charter of the Knob Lick Turnpike Company.

Mr. Tevis—A bill concerning the Louisville University Cadets.

Mr. Burnam—A bill concerning revenue and taxation.

Mr. J. R. Thomas—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill for the benefit of G. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Marion county.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to notary publics.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to jury commissioners.

Mr. M. Smith—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Carr—A bill in relation to the boundary lines between the counties of Hart, Barren, and Metcalfe.

Same—A bill to repeal an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Barren and Metcalfe counties.

Mr. G. M. Thomas—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Concord in Lewis county.

Mr. W. P. Boone—A bill requiring information to be given to the army.

Mr. Burnam—A bill to exempt certain hands from working on dirt roads in Madison county.

Mr. Burnam—Military Affairs—A bill to raise volunteer forces and for other purposes. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Said bill reads as follows:

Mr. Burnam, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill.

An act to raise Volunteer Forces, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, and the Government of the State is hereby directed to issue its proclamation, calling out all able-bodied men of the age of eighteen and upwards, to be mustered into the service of the Commonwealth for any term of service not exceeding twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services, and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies and necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

Sec. 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose services may be tendered and accepted, shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor, and shall be paid in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

Sec. 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor, and shall be paid in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A Herald dispatch says: A close reconnaissance to-day developed the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in progress of erection at Mason Hill, directly south of Munson Hill, commanding the Columbia turnpike, surrounded by deep ditches.

Recently, a prisoner from Richmond represents that Union prisoners there, who are wounded, are most infamously maltreated by rebel surgeons, who perform amputations and capital operations where there is not the slightest need, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing humanity towards the prisoners are Georgians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is said to be infamous. Sixteen officers, including one Colonel, and forty privates had escaped. Four hundred prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send all of them South to prevent their escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is said that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of Alabama and Mississippians, they all want woolen garments and shoes. A lady, who visited Manassas, states that there are 80,000 troops under Beauregard. The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington Heights are burning to-night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Herald has an interesting letter from Fort Monroe, the 22d, with advice from Hatteras inlet to 10 o'clock of the evening previous, that an expedition had destroyed a fort on Deacon island. The Ocracoke inlet fort was found deserted, but the rebels had previously succeeded in removing two heavy guns to Newburn. All the guns, numbering 18 32-pounders and four 8 inch navy guns, were destroyed, and the fort was entirely burned up. The light house on the island was also burned up. Two heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which village, together with that of Ocracoke, were visited. In both places the Union feeling was found pretty strong. Great complaints were made of the plundering propensities of the rebels. Unfortunately Col. Hawkins had not men enough to hold the fort, thus necessitating its destruction. The Union feeling is quite strong, but smothered. Meetings were held in Hyde and other counties, at which it was resolved to remain at home on the approach of our force, and to furnish all they could in the way of provisions. Col. Hawkins had issued a proclamation assuring all the loyal citizens protection, and stating that the true object of the expedition was to give them back order and the Constitution. About 10,000 rebels are encamped about Beaufort, and Fort Macon had been lately strengthened. They are erecting strong batteries at Roanoke Island. It is reported that the rebels had landed a force about forty miles above Hatteras inlet, with the intention of destroying the light-house on Cape Hatteras and driving our forces from the inlet. Col. Hawkins has sent a force to protect the inlet.

The British gunboat Rinaldo was off the inlet.

The Times' Washington dispatch says the excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri and the probability of the surrender of Mulligan's command at Lexington. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn that, before this reaches you, Gen. Fremont had taken the field in person, cornered Price and his rebel crew, and forced him to surrender.

The Tribune's dispatch says it is not unlikely that Gen. Fremont will be considered responsible, and the disaster may be the immediate occasion for his removal. The matter will be considered in a Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

General Franklin has issued an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the lines of his brigade, on penalty of the vendors having notice to quit in six hours after the first offense.

INOTON, Mo., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 21st Illinois Regiment, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of General Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair. The following report of the committee to draft resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Gen. Fremont, and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by and now under his command, and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the Government, but encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well known courage, unrivaled genius, and indomitable energy have marked him out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the West.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Gen. Fremont in the Military Department of the West, and that we will not, under any circumstances, countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will at all times do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

HUNSON, Mo., September 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republic by Henry Braddish, one of Colonel Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning:

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-three hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp grounds, as has been stated. The supply was from the river, and was cut off, after a desperate fight, on Wednesday. The camp grounds consisted of about ten acres, and were located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of that portion next the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and under this cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of the water and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks. During the entire siege their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground about 100 yds. from the river, and to be surrounded by the rebels.

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in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

As soon as the surrender took place a party took down the Federal flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about \$250,000, fell into the hands of the rebels. It was taken from the bank and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily unearthed it. Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he felt himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender, the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but is thought to be not less than 1,000 in killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Special to the Tribune.—Quincy, Sept. 23.—General Prentiss assumed command in North Missouri, and started west yesterday. He now is west of Brookfield, and out off by the rebels, supposed to be part of Price's force. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured. Reports are rife that a body of three or four hundred rebels are marching on St. Joseph. An attack from them is expected to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24, M.—River 4 feet 10 inches by the metal mark and falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Distinguishing Insignia of Rank in the U. S. Army.

The highest rank in our army is that of Lieutenant General. Winfield Scott, the General-in-Chief, is the only one who occupies this rank at present. The principal distinguishing marks of uniform are three silver embroidered stars on the shoulder strap or epaulet—a large one in the middle, flanked by two smaller ones—a double row of nine buttons on the coat, disposed in three, a buff sash, a straight sword, and a sword knot terminating in acorns. A Major General is the same, but with only two stars on the shoulder. A Brigadier General has one star, and the buttons on his coat number but eight in each row, disposed in twos. The Colonel is the highest in rank in a regiment, and wears a silver embroidered spread eagle, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows, on his strap, the buttons on his coat, in double lines, numbering eight, at equal distances.

A Lieutenant Colonel is second in command of a regiment, and is known by a silver embroidered leaf at each end of the strap; otherwise his uniform is the same as a Colonel's. The Major is also the same, the leaf being of gold. His duty is to act as aide-de-camp of the Colonel, and in the event of his two superior officers being disabled or absent, he takes command of the regiment. These three constitute the field officers of a regiment, and are mounted. The Adjutant, whose position is the same to the regiment as that of the orderly sergeant to a company, generally ranks as a Lieutenant. Captains are commanders of companies, and are distinguished by two bars of gold on the shoulder strap, and eight buttons at a regular distance in a single row on the coat; the First Lieutenant the same, but with one bar on the strap, the Second Lieutenant having a plain strap without marks. These last are called line officers; all regimental officers wear a red sash.

The Surgeon has the letters M. S.—Medical Staff—embroidered on his strap; also wears a green sash. The Quartermaster also takes a Lieutenant's rank, and has the letters Q. M.—Quartermaster's Department—embroidered on his strap; the Paymaster the same, with the letters P. D.—Paymaster's Department—and the Commissary with the letters C. D.—Commissary Department.

These constitute (with the Chaplain, who wears no marks, only plain clothes of uniform-cut,) the regimental staff, and all are allowed to have horses.

The non-commissioned officers are Hospital Stewards, whose business it is to attend to the hospital stores, and all the details of the hospital department, under the orders of the Surgeon. His insignia is a green band on the upper part of the arm, with a serpent entwined round a winged staff, and embroidered on it.

Chevrons.—The rank of non-commissioned officers is marked chevrons upon the sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow, of silk or worsted binding, half an inch wide, same color as the edging on the coat, points down, as follows:

The Sergeant Major is First Sergeant in the regiment, and acts as orderly to the Colonel. He wears three bars, and an eagle. The Quartermaster Sergeant's business is the management of the details of that department. He wears three bars and a tie, in silk. The Orderly Sergeant is First Sergeant in the company, and commands it in the absence of commissioned officers. The chevrons is of three stripes without connection, and a diamond or star above. The Second Sergeant takes charge of half a company, called a platoon, and has the same chevrons as the first, but without a diamond. The Corporals are in charge of sections or quarters of a company, and are distinguished by two bars in worsted.

Of the words, the cavalry saber is the longest, and has a steel scabbard. The field officers come next, the scabbard being of chocolate enamel, with gilt trimmings. The line officers plainer and shorter, with sheath of black leather. A general officer's weapon is straight, with a gilt scabbard; regimental staff is straight and short; musicians' and non-commissioned officers' being shorter still, and more for show than use.

To INDICATE SERVICE.—All non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served faithfully for the term of five years, wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron one half an inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half an inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat. In like manner an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent five years of faithful service; distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch. Service in war is indicated by a light or sky-blue stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

The color of the cloth used for the strap of the general staff and staff corps is dark blue; of the cavalry, yellow; dragons, orange; artillery, scarlet; riflemen, medium or emerald green; and infantry, light or sky-blue.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The General Government has paid over to the Treasurer of Wisconsin \$205,000. There has not been so much money in the Wisconsin Treasury at one time for years, and the chances are that there will be high and low for the money.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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THOSE AFFLICTED WITH any disease of a private nature, should not fail to read "Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial," a new and revised edition of one of the most valuable medical works of the age, containing a full and complete description of all the diseases of the human system, and the most effective remedies for their cure.

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